

NO ONE LEFT ALIVE ON SAKURA ISLAND

Every Inhabitant of Three Villages Said to Have Perished.

VOLCANO STILL ACTIVE

600 Houses at Kagoshima Collapsed, but Occupants Escape.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

Tokyo, Jan. 14.—Reports of a very incomplete kind indicate that there can be no one left alive on the island of Sakurashima, which is an island of smoke and flame. It is said that all the inhabitants of the three villages there perished.

Many were drowned trying to swim to the mainland or rushing madly to the beach to escape the flames. Although more than a thousand managed to get on boats there were not enough of the latter and many persons were suffocated while waiting to be rescued. The boats were prevented from using the eastern channel by the intense heat.

It is rumored that one vessel with 200 refugees aboard sank and all were drowned.

The column of smoke from the volcano is three miles high. Some ashes have fallen here, 600 miles from the volcano.

It is said that 600 houses collapsed at Kagoshima during the earthquake on Monday. The inhabitants were unable to keep their feet and those who escaped from the city did so on their hands and knees.

According to some reports Kagoshima is covered with ashes to a depth which is variously estimated at from two to fifteen feet. Some despatches from the stricken region say that the earthquakes have ceased and that the volcanoes are quiet again. According to other reports there has been renewed and severe activity.

All Americans Safe.

Word that all Americans at Kagoshima and the rest of the affected territory are safe was received today from Carl F. Dehman, American Consul at Nagasaki, about 100 miles away. Mr. Dehman's telegram read:

"A private telegram states that Americans in Kagoshima fled to Sendai, near Kagoshima. All safe."

The Americans in Kagoshima included a number of missionaries.

The first efforts on the part of the American consuls to assist the victims of the disaster have been to secure the evacuation of the stricken region by sea.

Destroyers had been dispatched for this duty, but they were compelled to return to Sasebo. Three armed cruisers, the Iwate, Tokiwa and Yagumo, making up the second squadron, were then sent out and are expected to reach Kagoshima to-night. Atmospheric conditions have interfered with wireless operations, preventing the cruisers from reporting their position.

The officers of the warships and of troops in and near the affected district have ordered to search the district, particularly the island of Sakurashima, at the first opportunity. Accurate estimates of the loss of life are not made until this official search has been made.

Despatches received here say that the first of the larger buildings of Kagoshima to be destroyed was the post office, which collapsed at the beginning of the series of earthquakes. There is a building escaped injury and the employees, with the help of soldiers from the barracks, put up a shanty in a field near the city and began the work of repairing the telegraph lines.

The barracks, temples and the Governor's residence crumbled up after succeeding shocks. The soldiers in the barracks are now encamped in the squares. They have joined the city police in preventing looting and in the effort to restore some degree of order to the panic-stricken city.

1,000 Refugees at Kumamoto.

Well over 1,000 refugees from the stricken district have arrived at Kumamoto, to the north of Kagoshima. Kumamoto and other towns receiving refugees are having difficulty in caring for them. Kagoshima itself is darkened by the shower of ashes from the volcano, according to despatches which got through today.

The railroad between Kumamoto and Kagoshima has been wiped out in several places and the work of repairing it is being rushed in order to get supplies to the Kagoshima district.

The Emperor has sent a special representative to Kagoshima to observe conditions there and report direct to him. He has given orders for additional warships to proceed to Kiusiu.

Within the active range of the Kirishima volcanic range, to the northeast of Sakurashima and of the city of Kagoshima, is in eruption, according to official despatches from Miyakonojo, a town just to the east of the Kirishima range.

The despatches say that the eruption began on January 12 and that ashes covered the surrounding district to the depth of an inch or so. The ash shower brought on almost complete darkness. This eruption, too, is now abating, and according to the despatches the damage suffered was not great.

Azumayama Also Active.

Azumayama, one of the better known volcanoes of Japan, which is not more than 100 miles to the northwest from Tokyo and far to the north of the centre of the present disturbance, is again in eruption, according to despatches from Nagasaki, the capital of Nagasaki province.

Azumayama was considered extinct for many years, but came to life again in 1893 and has had several minor eruptions since then. In 1908 eighty-two laborers who were digging sulphur in one of the craters were killed or injured when a new crater, 100 feet in diameter, opened on the east side of the mountain. At that time ashes were thrown five miles. Despatches received today from the district tell of a great column of fire above the crater of the volcano, with the sky clouded for miles around and ashes covering roads and roofs.

The captain of a Japanese steamer which arrived at Nagasaki today from Kagoshima told of the scenes he had witnessed at Sakurashima. The captain, who was in the rescue of 300 persons from the island, told of the effects of the tidal wave and earthquakes, with columns of water shooting up around the boats of the rescuers, adding to the peril to their work. Buildings and the sugar cane in the fields united in one great flare of fire and domestic animals and human beings ran together to ward the beach in an effort to escape. Many of the fleeing men and women hurriedly built crude rafts. Others jumped into the water, trusting to small planks to keep themselves afloat.

Other hundreds, unable to find even the materials for so poor a means of escape, huddled together on the beach and trying to reach the boats of the rescuers by tying pieces of clothing to poles. Many of the people were injured, either in the catastrophe or in their frantic flight, and surgeons and soldiers had all they could do to attend to the wants of the unfortunate.

Town of 300 People Destroyed.

A group of refugees from Sakurashima who reached Miyakonojo in safety reported that practically all the inhabitants of Seta, a town of 300 houses on Sakurashima, lost

their way while making for the seashore and were believed to have perished. The refugees said that many others from Sakurashima had tried to swim across the gulf and had drowned. They added that the fall of ashes from Sakurashima lasted thirty-six hours and that after it stopped a heavy rain was clearing the air, so that it soon would be possible for relief parties to work. They said that the eruption had opened several new craters in the volcano.

Another group of refugees reached Hitoyoshi and told of men and women being crushed under crumbling buildings, of panic-stricken refugees fleeing to the north, carrying their children, their aged and invalids. One old man, they said, refused to leave the island, declaring he preferred death, but he was forced along with the rest.

Prof. Omori, the seismologist, left Tokyo today for the south to study the disturbance. Before leaving he said he thought the greatest danger to human life might have been in tidal waves.

While the earthquake and volcanic eruptions have attracted the more active interest of the public, calls for help are coming into the capital repeatedly every day from the famine-stricken inhabitants of the northern part of Honshu and from Yezo, to the north. It is said here that 8,000,000 persons are in need of food in northern Japan. The Government is arranging to send relief by naval vessels.

RECALLS KRAKATOA.

Features of the Earth's Greatest Three in Historic Times.

Besides recalling the phenomenal disruption of Pelee comparatively recently, the eruption of volcano Sakurashima is a reminder of the Krakatoa volcanic upheaval in August, 1883, which was by far the earth's most tremendous three within historic times. Men of science made a study of its manifestations and effects and their conclusions gave it the place of the greatest physical disturbance of which the history of the earth tells.

Krakatoa was a volcano in the Sunda Strait, between Java and Sumatra. It was a peak thrown up by an even greater eruption in prehistoric times. Its apex was about 2,600 feet above sea level. The island was not inhabited.

After warning manifestations for several days the outburst came on August 27, 1883. The whole of the northern part of the island was blown away, and where it had been there was a depth of water of more than 1,000 feet.

It was estimated by scientific men that the column of stones, dust and ashes thrown up by Krakatoa shot up to a height of seventeen miles. Nearby islands were buried in the ashes so deeply that their forests were hidden. The dust particles in the upper strata spread

through a large part of the atmosphere enveloping the earth. They travelled the fastest in the equatorial zone between latitude 30 north and 45 south, and in this belt they encircled the globe within about seventy-five days. This dust spread over north and south, until it covered the eastern hemisphere from northern Scandinavia to the Cape of Good Hope.

In this western hemisphere the presence of the dust from Krakatoa was noted by scientists some four or five months after the upheaval. From about the latitude of northern Florida to several hundred miles south of the equator there was a deep, red glow in the sky after sunset. It resembled somewhat the zodiacal light, but it extended much further, almost across the western horizon.

The dust that immediately arose from the eruption darkened the sky at Batavia, 100 miles away, so that lamps were lighted at midday. The pumice that floated on the sea covered its surface for hundreds of miles. The atmospheric disturbances were worldwide.

The upheaval started the biggest spread of sea waves of which there is any account. They were of two kinds—long waves, of which the periods between them were more than an hour, and short but high waves that rose in some places to a height of fifty feet or more. The longer waves were noted when they reached Cape Horn, nearly 8,000 miles distant, and the scientists who made a study of the matter thought these waves were perceptible in the English Channel, more than 11,000 miles away.

Though Krakatoa was uninhabited the waves produced by the upheaval caused great damage on neighboring shores to shipping and buildings and great loss of life. It was estimated that 36,000 persons perished in the cataclysm.



But the most astonishing feature of the Krakatoa blowup was the noise it made. If the investigators were not mistaken it was the loudest noise ever heard on this planet.

After investigation it was believed that actual sounds were heard—not detected as sound waves by instruments, but heard by the human ear—as far away as the Philippines, about 1,400 miles; at Bangkok, about the same distance; in Ceylon, more than 2,900 miles distant, and in South Australia, some 2,300 miles away.

RED CROSS OFFERS TO AID.

American Society Cables Proposal to Japanese Organization.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—An offer of aid from the American Red Cross and a message of sympathy from Secretary Bryan were sent today to the Japanese Government as a result of the news of the volcanic disaster in south Japan. The message of the Red Cross sent through the State Department was as follows:

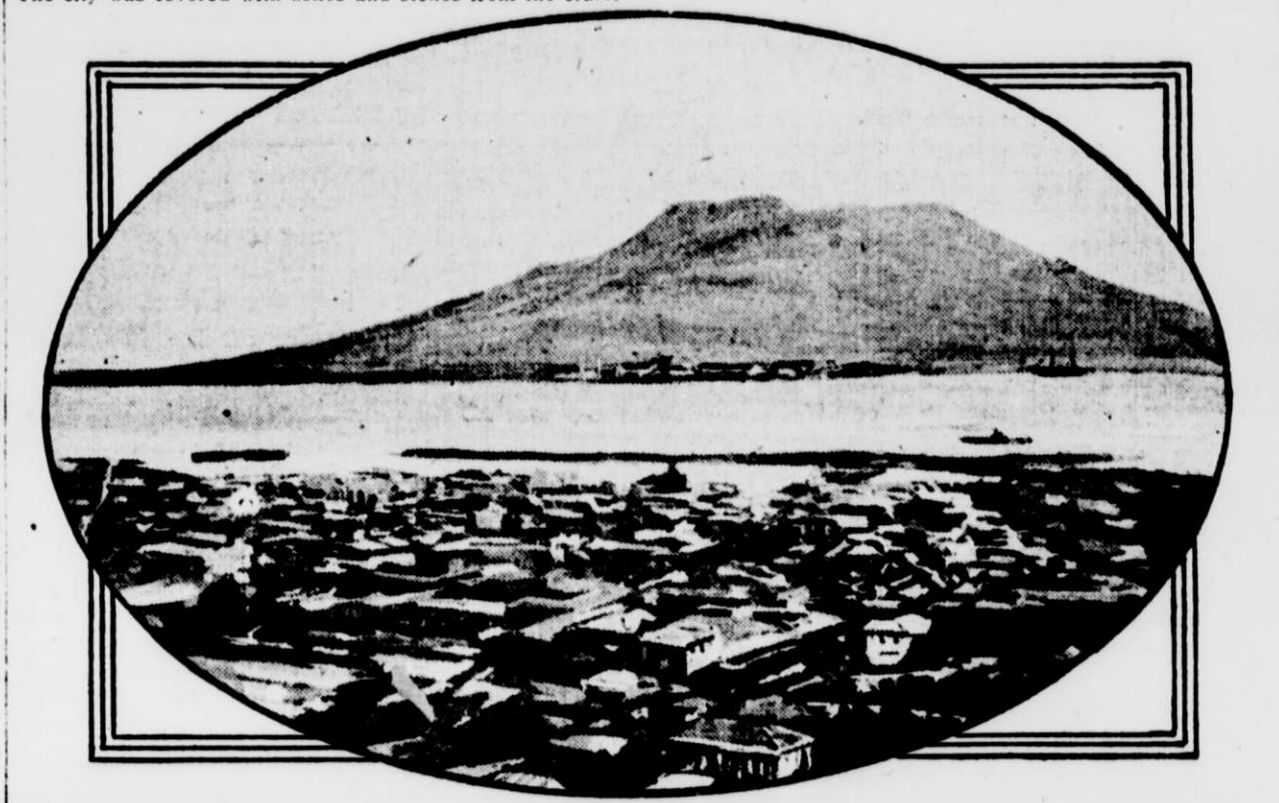
"The American Red Cross desires to extend its most sincere sympathy to the people of Japan for the great and terrible disaster that has just occurred on the island of Kiusiu. If the Japanese Red Cross is undertaking relief work the American Red Cross would like to give expression to this sympathy by a contribution for relief purposes should this be acceptable."

Secretary Bryan sent the following message to the American Ambassador, Mr. Guthrie at Tokyo:

"Express to Baron Makino my profound sympathy on account of the disaster in Kagoshima."

City of Kagoshima--Sakurashima Volcano in Background

The volcano which caused the great destruction of life and property is on the Island of Sakurashima, in the bay of Kagoshima. Lava overran the villages at the foot of the volcano and but few of the inhabitants escaped in small boats across the water. The city was covered with ashes and stones from the crater.



Kagoshima with its 64,000 persons lies at the head of the Gulf of Kagoshima on the southernmost of the large islands of Japan. It is far from the beaten track of tourists and few except the Japanese themselves are able to tell of it.

The volcano Sakurashima on the island of Sakurashima faces the city across the gulf. Sakurashima is inactive for 130 years, is not in any way distinguished among the volcanoes of Japan. Others of the volcanic range of the island of Kiusiu are much better known, especially Takachiho, which is considered sacred by the Japanese and is surpassed in their regard only by the famous Fujiyama.

The city of Kagoshima has historic fame because it was for so long the seat of the Satsuma lords. It was formerly the castle town of the Daimyo Shimazu (feudal lords of the region), and is the capital of the prefecture of Kagoshima. In olden times the district was called Satsuma.

The city produces the celebrated porcelain called Satsumayaki, as fine a ware in its older specimens as any in Japan. Besides the Satsuma ware the chief industries are silk manufactures and gold mining.

Kagoshima was once bombarded by a British fleet. It was in 1863 and the port was attacked with bombs. The fight was severe and both town and fleet suffered heavily. It all came about because the Lord Shimazu objected to making any compensation for the murder of a British subject who was killed when he crossed the route of an armed procession (the Daimyo gyotei).

Small steamers used to run daily between the city and the island of Sakurashima, on which the volcano stands. The island is twenty-seven miles in circumference and its shape is like that of an upset mortar. The Sakurashima is only one of several volcanoes on the island and the crater, called Mitake, in particular, lying in the centre of Sakurashima, has always been active, although not threateningly so. At the southern foot of Mitake are the hot springs of Arimura.

The destruction wrought by Sakurashima, following so soon after the outbreak of volcanic Ambrym, in the South Seas, has called attention to a modern theory, which has found rapid acceptance and of which one of the chief exponents is Prof. Pickering of Harvard. The theory is simply this—that the moon, which we know to have been originally a part of the earth's surface, was flung off by the revolving earth at the place where the Pacific Ocean now lies.

When the earth threw off the moon, much as a carriage wheel might throw a drop of mud, this globe was not in a fluid state, but approximately solid. Detaching the great mass which eventually became rounded into the moon, according to Prof. Pickering and many others, was a severe strain on the earth's crust and the line of separation became marked by the remarkable series of volcanoes that girdle the whole Pacific basin. Japan is only one link in the chain of which other fragments are the volcanoes of Alaska, Central America, Mount Erebus, in the Antarctic, New Zealand and Java.

YUAN OPPOSES CHRISTIANITY?

Report Chinese President Will Establish Confucianism.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Daily Telegraph's Peking correspondent says an administrative conference is considering the proposal of President Yuan Shih-kai that he worship heaven in the Temple of Heaven on the Chinese New Year, January 26, wearing the ancient ceremonial robes, thus reviving the sacerdotal office of the Manchou emperors.

It is believed that the members of the conference look with favor on the proposal which may be regarded as the forerunner of the establishment of Confucianism as the religion of China.

The correspondent adds that this is new window dressing and that this will still further alienate the sympathies of the foreign missionaries throughout China who are disappointed at the progress of events there.

CLASH IN AFRICAN STRIKE.

Citizens Charge Strikers With Bayonets—Two Wounded.

Special Cable Dispatches to The Sun.

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 14.—Strikers and burghers had a clash today in which bayonets were used by the members of the citizens defense army. The strikers tried to reach Trades Hall, the headquarters of the workers, where their leaders are encamped.

The police held them up and when they resisted armed burghers charged them with bayonets. Two of the strikers were slightly wounded. The police forces around the hall was reinforced and the wide area around the hall was cleared with the idea of isolating those inside the hall.

But, the strike breaker, walked alone in this area to-night, but he was not arrested.

rested. The policy of the police apparently is to keep those in Trades Hall in limbo there, which is equivalent to their being in prison as far as they can do anything to incite rioting.

All the mines in the West Rand except one are working under the protection of troops. Those in the East Rand have been shut down.

DURBAN, Jan. 14.—A signalman who stopped a train and thus enabled striking railroad men to seize and attack the crew for not having gone on strike was tried by court-martial here today. He was sentenced to a year's imprisonment. This was the first court-martial of the kind held here.

"LE FIGARO'S" SHARES DROP.

Result of Director's Failure in Attack on Calliaux.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—Shares of Le Figaro dropped 14 points on the Bourse yesterday. The selling was presumably caused by fear of the results of the campaign waged by the director of the newspaper, M. Gaston Calmette, against M. Calliaux, the Minister of Finance.

Even those who are ready to believe anything against M. Calliaux admit that M. Calmette has not produced any proofs of his charges that the Finance Minister tried to extort money from a syndicate which has a suit against the French Government and that M. Calliaux had large funds at his disposal for publicity purposes.

M. Calmette renews the attack in the columns of Le Figaro this morning. He undertakes to prove that the financiers who supply money to M. Calliaux give him orders. The director of Le Figaro says that Arthur Spitzer, a friend of Sir Ernest Cassel, director of the Societe Generale, obtained the dismissal of a man named Laque who occupied a high position in the Department of Finance.

Constantin Must Give Up Territory in Epirus, However.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Triple Alliance has agreed to give Greece all the Aegean Islands which she now occupies except Imbros and Tenedos and the groups of islets north of Tenedos. This, which was proposed by Great Britain, will be done on condition that Greece evacuate the districts incorporated into Albania by the boundary commission.

Prince William of Wied, contrary to reports, has neither refused nor accepted the offer of the throne of Albania. The reasons given for his hesitation vary, but it is believed that he made his acceptance contingent on the six great Powers guaranteeing to Albania a loan of \$15,000,000. A majority of the Powers do not look on this with favor, as Albania has already conceded a virtual banking monopoly to an Austro-Italian syndicate.

SWISS TO FLOAT A LOAN.

Cash Will Be Used to Meet Treasury Notes Now Due.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

BERN, Jan. 14.—The Swiss Government is about to float a loan of \$12,000,000 to meet the treasury notes due in March.

British Navy Retrogressing.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Daily Mail draws attention to the "strange naval development" of Great Britain. It says the British battleships Royal Sovereign and Royal Oak, which are to be laid down today, will be 2,000 tons below the estimate, their guns will be 13.5 instead of 15 inches and they will burn coal instead of oil.

HANNAY PICKS CHICAGO AS QUEEN OF CITIES

Playwright Says It Will Be World Centre of Fine Arts.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Canon Hannay, author of "Gen. John Regan," has an article in the Daily Mail to-day in which he praises Chicago in high terms.

"In a little while," says the playwright, "Chicago will be a world centre of literature, music and art. British writers will be more anxious for her verdict than for that of London. The music of the future will be hammered out on the shores of Lake Michigan. The Paris salon will be a second rate affair. This will be so because Chicago has more will power than London, Paris and Berlin."

Canon Hannay likens Chicago to Belfast. "I had a curious feeling of being at home the minute I got to Chicago," he says. "It seemed to me that I have lived there before. I suddenly remembered that I was born and reared in Belfast, Chicago and Belfast are sister cities. Chicago is bigger but Belfast is older. While Chicago says unhesitatingly 'I will,' and Belfast has hitherto contented herself with saying 'I won't,' the spirit behind the two pronouncements is identical. Each believes she has said the last word that need be said. In fact she has said it."

"The rest of America may not like Chicago's 'I will,' a considerable part of the British empire greatly dislikes Belfast's 'I won't,' but in view of this sort of civic determination the rest of the world may just as well give in soon as later."

ARCHBISHOP BARS THE TANGO.

Bologna Prelate First in Italy to Rule Against Dance.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

BOLOGNA, Jan. 14.—The Archbishop of Bologna took the initiative among Italian prelates in barring the tango by issuing an order to-day to parish priests to forbid the faithful to countenance even a modified form of the dance.

The Archbishop describes the dance as "immoral and reprehensible," and exhorts the priests to combat it zealously at the coming carnival.

155,444 CAME TO U. S.

White Star Says It Carried Largest Number of Passengers.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The White Star Line announces that it carried more first and second class passengers to the United States in 1913 than any other line and also that it carried the greatest number of emigrants from the United Kingdom to the United States.

The ships of the White Star Line carried 16,581 first class, 45,901 second class passengers and 92,962 emigrants.

Food Products Carried at Still Lower Rates

Express Service Means

Highest Class of Transportation

Free Insurance up to \$50

A Receipt for Each Shipment

Responsibility—Safety—Efficiency

Telephone or Write to Your Nearest Express Office

Complete Set of TURNER'S "Liber Studiorum"

ARTHUR H. HANLO & CO. 569 FIFTH AVENUE

"CIVIL WAR IN ULSTER SURE."

British League Appealing for Homes for Those Who'll Suffer.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Daily Citizen says that the British League for the Support of Ulster, of which the Duke of Bedford, Lord Charles Beresford and Viscount Castlereagh are prominent members, is making private appeals to wealthy Englishmen to provide temporary homes for "the thousands who will be turned adrift in Ulster and other parts of Ireland if the home rule bill becomes law."

The appeal declares that civil war is absolutely certain and that the immediate result of this will be bloodshed and famine, and the lives of thousands of women, children and old men will be imperiled.

CHURCH STRIPPED BY THIEVES.

Italian Edifice Robbed; Saint's Hair Thrown on Floor.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

ROME, Jan. 14.—St. Anthony's church at Ferrara was stripped of practically everything of value by thieves to-day. The articles stolen include votive offerings and gems.

The hair of Santa Beatrice d'Este, which was preserved in a gold reliquary, was found scattered on the floor.

"HERALD" CASHIER CAUGHT

Arrested at Southampton With \$5,500 of Stolen \$24,000.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—A telegram from Southampton announces the arrest there of Ernest Laporte, the cashier of the Paris edition of the New York Herald, who fled from Paris several weeks ago with funds belonging to James Gordon Bennett.

Laporte had \$5,500 in his possession. In a letter which he left at the time he departed from this city the absconding cashier admitted that he had taken \$24,000 of the office funds. He said he had sent money to his partner in a business enterprise in New York and that the man had used the money for his personal interests, whereupon Laporte decided to take some more and go in search of him.

BULGAR CHAMBER DISSOLVED.

Deputies Refused to Pass a Provisional Appropriation.

SOFIA, Jan. 14.—Having definitely refused to pass a provisional appropriation the Bulgarian Parliament was dissolved to-day by the Premier on permission from the King, who asserted that the members of Parliament had shown their incapacity to carry on work necessary for the upkeep of the Government.

A new Chamber of Deputies will be elected within two months.

The New Express Rates

Effective February 1, 1914

In conformity with the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission

The following table is illustrative of some of the differences between the new and old rates

NEW YORK and the following points	5 lbs.		10 lbs.		20 lbs.	
	Express Insured	Express Insured	Express Insured	Express Insured	Express Insured	Express Insured
Chicago, Ill.	\$.31	\$.60	\$.42	\$.75	\$.64	\$ 1.00
St. Louis, Mo.	.32	.65	.44	.80	.68	1.10
Denver, Col.	.47	.80	.75	1.25	1.30	2.00
Butte, Mont.	.58	.80	.96	1.40	1.72	2.50
Dallas, Tex.	.45	.75	.70	1.15	1.20	1.65
San Francisco, Cal.	.71	.80	1.22	1.50	2.24	2.85

Food Products Carried at Still Lower Rates

Express Service Means

Highest Class of Transportation

Free Insurance up to \$50

A Receipt for Each Shipment

Responsibility—Safety—Efficiency

Telephone or Write to Your Nearest Express Office